

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

Tuesday Evening, Dec. 3, 1968

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON

Vol. LX, No. 67

Harris Isbell: *'Never Dreamed LSD Would Become Problem'*

By GUY MENDES
Associate Editor

The first scientist in the United States to receive LSD for experimental purposes said Monday night that he "never dreamed LSD would present a drug abuse problem in this country . . . I never dreamed people could get it."

Dr. Harris Isbell, one of the world's foremost drug authorities told an audience of more than 50 people Monday night that when he began administering LSD to opium addicts at Lexington's Narcotics Hospital in 1948 he "didn't know a Tim Leary would come along."

Leary, the high priest of LSD who formerly was a psychology professor at Harvard, introduced LSD to the intellectual community and it then began to be produced, Dr. Isbell said.

In a rare public appearance (he grants no interviews because he claims he once was misquoted by the New York Times), the UK professor of medicine and pharmacology also said he thought evidence indicating that LSD damages chromosomes was "unconvincing."

He said the widely publicized findings were shown by experiments in which tissue cultures were incubated with LSD. "The same thing will happen if tissue cultures are incubated with aspirin," Dr. Isbell said.

He added that the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) might not appreciate his stating that the evidence was unconvincing because it had noted a sharp decrease in LSD use following the announcements that the drug altered chromosomes.

Dr. Isbell said he "would not look for any legalization of marijuana . . . not in my lifetime." He said he would rather look for "more rational penalties" for drug users. He called the five-year, \$10,000 penalty for possession of marijuana too harsh.

Speaking to a meeting of the Pryor Pre-Med Society, Dr. Isbell concentrated his lecture on the topic of drug dependence.

Students Must Sign Notes For Second Half Of Loans

University students having National Defense Student Loans approved for both semesters of the 1968-69 academic year must sign promissory notes prior to December 16 for the second half of their loans.

These notes are prepared and ready for signing in the Office of Student Financial Aid, Room 4, Frazee Hall. The notes must be signed during this period to process and have the checks ready for issuing at the beginning of the spring semester.

Those having Health Profession Student Loans in Pharmacy and Nursing Student Loans must report to the Office of Student Financial Aid for instructions regarding the receipt of the second half of their loans. Medical and Dental students receiving Health Profession Student Loans for the year should report to the Office of Student Services, Medical Center, for instructions.

Approximately 1250 students had loans approved for the academic year and have notes prepared for their signatures and/or information regarding receipt of the second installment. Students who had loans approved for the year and do not plan to return to the University for the spring semester should notify the Office of Student Financial Aid if they have not already done so.

Any student owing a balance on a University loan and graduating or leaving UK at the end of the fall semester should report to the Office of Student Financial Aid for an exit interview. This is required by the federal government.

Students who applied for financial aid during the application period, Nov. 1-15, are to check with the Office of Student Financial Aid or in the case of medical or dental students, the Office of Student Services, before Christmas vacation.

The 1969-70 financial aid application period for UK students currently enrolled and transfers will be held between March 1-31, 1969.

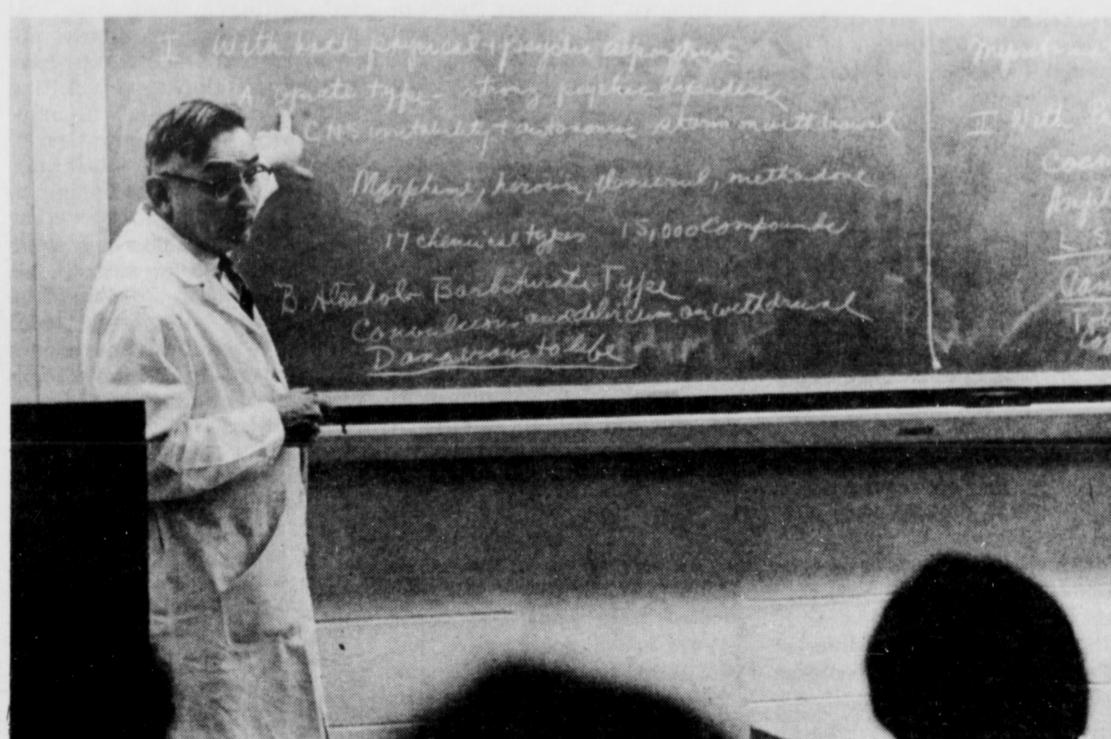
specifically that of LSD and cannabis (marijuana).

He spent a good deal of time, however, going over what he termed introductory material, which he said was "highly essential" to the comprehension of drug dependence.

He said the whole study of drugs has been "plagued by semantic confusion," especially the words "addiction" and "narcotic" which he said "have lost all meaning."

Dr. Isbell said that addiction—the state of being physically dependent on a drug—is now used

Continued on Page 3, Col. 1



Authority On Drugs

Dr. Harris Isbell, professor of medicine and pharmacology, spoke to an audience of about 50 in the Medical Center Monday night about the effects of LSD and marijuana. It was one of Dr. Isbell's rare public appearances. He was one of the first scientists in the United States to experiment with hallucinogenic drugs. *Kernel* Photo by Howard Mason

NDC Working Through Local Party

By LINDA HARRINGTON
Kernel Staff Writer

"In this city, it involves an attempt to take students, professional people, poor white and poor black and educate them politically."

This is one of the goals of the New Democratic Coalition (NDC) as described by Dr. Fred Vetter of the Political Science Department.

Dr. Vetter told students at a meeting of the NDC Monday night that there was a need to "reorganize and revitalize the Democratic party on new principles."

In order to accomplish this, NDC feels it must work on a local level through the party channels to "put responsible Democrats in office." Presently, it is concentrating on the Dec. 7 election.

Dr. Vetter said the Democratic coalition is "a national coalition which has been a winning coalition because it held onto a solid area, like the Solid South of mindless voting, where people voted Democratic year after year."

But now Dr. Vetter believes the coalition has "started to crumble." The purpose of the New Democratic Coalition is to rebuild a party "not based on a solid area which is depended upon to vote racist candidates."

It is an "attempt to show that it is possible for the democratic party to be involved with the aspirations of such groups as the poor black and poor white and to find a means of political participation."

The ideas on which the NDC is based were formed in discussions following the convention this summer. Dissatisfied with the proceedings, members of the NDC decided to "take a more active role and try to change the aspects of the present Democratic party they couldn't agree with."

Now the NDC is in search

IFC Bitch-In Set For Tonight

The Interfraternity Council's bitch-in on administration policies is scheduled for 6:30 tonight in Memorial Hall. The program is intended for fraternity-wide participation.

of candidates for party office who are "more representative and not candidates who just go along with the tide and do anything to stay in office."

"This does not include an attempt to set up an exclusive body of political purists," said Dr. Vetter, "but is a realistic effort to work through the party to make their voices heard."

To defeat the established machine, they intend to use methods opposite to the machine by "working from the bottom up."

The election Saturday, Dec. 7, will be a test of this method. By winning on a local level, the NDC hopes to eventually make their influence felt on a national level.

Fallahay Keeps Promise; Returns Induction Papers

By DARRELL RICE
Managing Editor

Mike Fallahay, a senior in English, earlier this semester informed his draft board that he would not comply with the Selective Service. On Sunday he carried through his promise by returning the induction papers his board sent him in reply.

In a letter to his New Rochelle, N. Y., draft board, Fallahay said:

"Again I repeat that conscience compels me to refuse all cooperation with a system that promotes and condones killing and violence; this applies not only to the Selective Service System but also to the armed forces themselves into which the draft system channels men."

"I cannot and I will not have any part of such an anti-human system, and I will continue to do everything in my power to nonviolently overcome such a system."

"I will abide by my conscience in refusing induction, in actively resisting the military system, and in remaining firm in my convictions."

"May God bless and guide us all."

Fallahay said William Kunstler, a New York civil liberties lawyer, has agreed to handle his case. Kunstler has defended clients before the House Un-American Activities Committee and is handling cases for members of the "Cantonville Nine." The Cantonville, Md., clergymen were arrested when they burned draft files in protest of the system.

"The only reason I am turning my case over to Mr.

Kunstler," Fallahay said, "is to challenge the constitutionality of the draft . . . with the hope that it will eventually be destroyed."

He said Kunstler is arranging for his surrender to authorities in New York while he is there over Christmas vacation. Kunstler told Fallahay he expects his trial to come up in April or May.

Fallahay said he therefore plans to return to school next semester to graduate.

He indicated he fully expects to serve a prison term as a result of his decision but added: "The sentences haven't been running as stiff in New York as in Kentucky, I don't think."

(Don Pratt, a former UK student, received the maximum penalty of five years in prison and a fine of \$10,000 earlier this year for refusing induction. Pratt is appealing his case.)

Fallahay transferred to UK last spring semester from Maryknoll seminary in Glen Ellyn, Ill., where he was studying for the Catholic priesthood.

He says he now plans "eventually to be in some sort of social work such as the American Friends Service Committee."

JAZZ RX: BURTON, COLTRANE CHOPS, AND CHITLINS

By JACK LYNE
Kernel Arts Editor

A GENUINE TONG FUNERAL
by The Gary Burton Quartet with
Orchestra, RCA Victor Records

COUNT'S ROCK BAND, by
Steve Marcus, Vortex Records

Well, boys and girls, welcome
to the first (and probably last)
annual Kernel morbidity test.

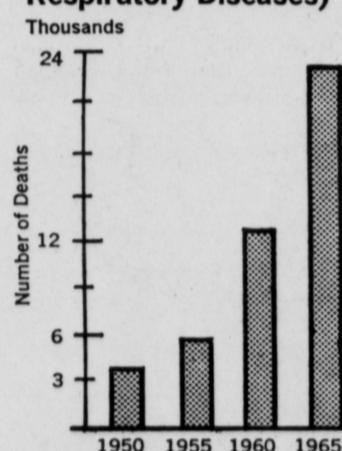
1. _____ is dead.
Select from the following terms:
(a) Che (b) Santa (c) jazz (d)
The Spiro T. Agnew School of
Semantics (e) George Custer (f)
All, none, or part of these. All
right, please pass your papers
to the far left. Discussion: As
yet, the jury is still out on (a)
and (b); (d) is unfortunately very
much alive, turning out such
linguistic gems as (f), which typi-
fies the normal university multi-
ple-choice question; (e) is based
on wild speculation and, as such,
will not merit debate, as you all
know this newspaper deals only
with hard facts.

Which leaves us with (c) jazz.
Jazz's poor body has been stuffed
into the coffin and carried out to
the graveyard so many different
times it has developed posterior
canker sores.

To a great extent certain vital
parts of jazz have died. Jazz
was spawned in the New Orleans
redlight district and, likewise,
a great number of authentic jazz-

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men have prostituted themselves. The late Wes Montgomery gained commercial acceptance in the last few years of his life, releasing painfully contrived sugarcoating through Herb Alpert's A&M Records. Creed Taylor produced the lp's in his typically flawless, unexciting style. However, the quintessence of jazz, spontaneity and improvisation, was missing. The music is anything but a personal statement by Montgomery.

The plight faced by Montgomery (who in his prime was perhaps the most important guitar improvisational stylist since Charley Christian) and other authentic jazzmen is not an enviable one. Jazz has never moved the mass audience, nor is it likely to. It is sometimes complicated, often exciting music. The listener must often struggle to assemble the disparate parts in accord with his own psychic predilections.

Alpert, Hirt, and Davis?

The average American music listener prefers a simple, uncomplicated fare. Thus, for years Playboy readers voted Alpert (you may have heard his first album "Whipped Cream and Other Delights.") Sonofagun!! It sounds exactly like his tenth album) and Al Hirt into the same trumpet section with Miles Davis. While a more wild Miles might not do the two bodily harm, he certainly would refuse to play with such a pair of commercialized cream puffs.

Which brings us, in my typically obtuse manner to vibraphonist Gary Burton. Burton's fancy gear and flashy performances have gained him somewhat of a bopper following. He stands now at the crossroads, able to cut some supersaccharine offering which would enjoy considerable commercial success. (i.e. "Gary Burton Works Out The Monkees Greatest Hits") Much to Burton's and RCA's (of all labels) credit, Burton has plunged back into the forest, searching, questioning, pushing himself and his talented aggregation.

"A Genuine Tong Funeral" marks the most complicated Burton work to date. The brilliant jazz composer Clara Bley wrote the piece, subtitled "Dark Opera Without Words," specifically for Burton. It is not the typical jazz work; rather, as Miss Bley states, "It is a dramatic musical production . . . meant to be performed on a stage, with lights and costumes."

A Subtle Dirge

Thus, the work is laid out in parts, complete with prologue and epilogue. It is very complex music, abruptly changing tempo like some drunken metronome. The range of sound-images evolving from a jazz funeral to updated Stan Kenton.

The Burton Quartet (Burton, guitarist Larry Coryell, bassist

Steve Swallow, and drummer Lonesome Dragon) is augmented by three saxophones, a trumpet and a trombone, plus Miss Bley on piano and organ and also conducting.

The brass and reeds serve primarily to hold the musical fort, setting a steady pace that the members of the quartet improvise over. The foursome have learned well the lesson of hitting hardest while striking with minimal force. Burton and Coryell fashion wonderfully subtle runs on "Silent Spring (Contemplation)," while the gaunt Swallow plays a definitive jazz bass while delicately careening through his own composition, "Mother of the Dead Man." Supporting tenor saxman "Gato" Barbieri stretches out occasionally in a style reminiscent of the extraordinary young Black militant Archie Shepp.

While the typical Alpert glob of slickness runs the musical gamut from A to B, "Genuine Tong" vacillates from the almost unbearably morose "New Funeral March" to the flip "Life Goes On."

Burton and Miss Bley have moved jazz into a creative penumbra between classical rigidity and creative improvisation. It is a difficult, often morbid, piece of work. Burton has chosen a Frost-like road, one guaranteed to go not to top twentysville, but, instead, to take him and his listeners into uncharted areas.

The Metamorphosis

Burton has slowly metamorphosed from the flat-topped seventeen-year-old technical prodigy of the 1959 Newport Festival to the gentle daredevil of jazz. Saxophonist Steve Marcus has come another route. For several years a nebulous figure as a backup rock musician, the last year and a half he has blossomed into a card-carrying, spaced-out jazzman. His paragon is obviously the "late and great" (For once I believe the hackneyed tag apropos) John Coltrane.

Marcus' music seems to evolve in a pattern similar to his personal history. The three extended pieces in "Count's Rock Band," "Theresa's Blues," "Ooh Baby," and "Back Street Girl" (that's right, the Mick Jagger-Keith Richard bit), all start as almost standard rock, solid but predictable.

Slowly, Marcus and company start to drift out. Pianist Mike Nock (who sounds remarkably like Coltrane sideman McCoy Tyner) improvises smoothly, playing with a subdued hand, but striking unusual, unexpected minors which gently hammer one's anvil and stirrup.

No Brag, Just Blues

The ubiquitous Coryell here makes his first appearance since departing the Burton flock. His quick, bluesy style, which has earned him the endearing moniker "Chitlins," quick-draws musical blurs, hitting hard electric shocks, then backing off with innocuous, simple riffs.

It is when the electric-haired Marcus steps out, though, that the fur flies. He hangs with the boys in the band a short while and then slowly begins punching his electric tenor, spinning vaguely out of the pattern. Then, like some lover having nibbled an ear and now going for the

kill, Marcus begins his assault. The changes become almost indistinguishable as the Marcus machine pours out torrents of music, heaping derision on traditional form, attacking, rather than playing, a piece.

Marcus has the chops—Coltrane chops—to pull it off. The apex of "Theresa's Blues" is a wild primordial struggle between the improvising Coryell and Marcus. It sounds like Coltrane and Eric Clapton, head-on-head on main street at high noon. Every one wins.

Burton and Marcus represent something vital and alive in jazz, though they no doubt incense the traditionalists. To paraphrase Bob Dylan, something is happening here and you don't know what it is, do you, Mr. Dorsey?

On Buffeting Barriers

What is happening appears to be an attempt to annihilate old barriers. The old classifications for jazz and popular rock are becoming somewhat anachronistic. Rock groups such as Clapton's defunct Cream and The Doors utilize more jazz technique in concert than many so-called jazz men.

(The Marcus dust jacket is a monument to this movement. The title is a semantic mating of the two types of music, Count Basie and rock. The album leers at the traditionalist's penchant for obligatory lonewolf sallies,

listing the solos separately as "Drum Solo, 9:35," and "Piano Solo, 0:51.")

Perhaps the greatest tribute to the blending came inadvertently from one of Lexington's better jazzmen, a rather doctrinaire devotee, who walked into a local record shop, heard the Marcus side and exclaimed, "New Coltrane, huh?" Upon picking up the dust jacket and seeing only freaked-out white musicians, he slammed it down and walked out. For fifteen seconds, though, he was convinced Steve Marcus was John Coltrane. Unfortunately, barriers tend to break down very slowly in the Bluegrass. Few area fans will bother to listen to either album, preferring instead to sample safe Coniffian fare.

The Global Grope

However, things are happening to jazz. Perhaps the movement is part of a greater grope, reaching toward demolition of barriers between Black and white, traditional and contemporary, old and young: a yen for McLuhanesque totality. Regardless, it is exciting, invigorating music.

Jazz lives, though precariously, and will continue to do so with the likes of trailblazers like Gary Burton and Steve Marcus. That is, if it can survive four to eight years of the Spiro T. Agnew School of Semantics.

Estelle Parsons Sparkles

In Livings' 'Honor And Offer'

By W. H. McNEW
Kernel Art Critic

CINCINNATI—As performed at Cincinnati's Playhouse in the Park, "Honor and Offer," Henry Livings' newest play is, although Mr. Livings would probably dislike my saying so, a gentle farce.

A gentle farce, because "Honor and Offer," like so much else intended to be savage in a savage age, ends up wry and touching in the face of actuality. Weltschmerz in reverse, perhaps, but none the worse.

The ingredients are standard: one man with love, another with money, neither satisfied. In this case, the hoped-for reward for both is a warm and lively Estelle Parsons, so the stakes of the game are, as it were, heightened.

The ending is standard too: Alfred Thring, the man with love, wins all. Henry Cash, the man with money, in spite of his schemes and dreams ends on the ground alone under the dogwood tree while his bees buzz about him.

Broadway Bound?

Also standard are a bevy of sharp, funny lines as well as opportunities for an imaginative director to construct any number of sight gags.

The play could do well on Broadway. As farce, its chief lack is that of a hard, clear ending. For climax, Director Melvin Bernhardt has been forced to rely on a flurry of action and then the dousing of the lamps.

Throughout, Bernhardt's direction is thoughtful and sensi-

tive. The play is given in the Playhouse's old shelterhouse theater, and the director and the actors have taken full advantage of the intimacy offered by the smaller stage.

The actors, particularly Estelle Parsons and Dick Latessa, were superb. Miss Parsons gave a full-blooded performance to the role of Doris, the earthy and not particularly bright landlady.

Best Dress Demonstration

Mr. Latessa, whose role in the television production of "Wizard of Oz" will immediately be guessed by anyone who sees him in this play, was also very good. He plays a door-to-door dress salesman who knows that dresses look best when they are coming off, and who is not afraid to demonstrate with his housewifely clients.

Though Ronald Bishop and Paul Miliken, the other two actors, did not turn in performances equal to those of Parsons and Latessa, they were certainly more than adequate.

Ed Wittstein's setting was very appropriate. It dominated and defined the space not only of the stage but of the entire theater. The importation of the roof scraping tree was a stroke of genius and must have been a considerable technical feat as well.

To a Calvinist, the overall impression of this production might seem almost sinfully luxurious. To sit in a small and comfortable theater and to enjoy the first performance of a good original play is rare enough. To be delighted by acting of Academy Award quality is ambrosia indeed.

"Honor and Offer" will be at the Playhouse in the Park through December 8.

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Drug Expert Speaks

Continued from Page One

in speaking of such things as soft drinks, golf and women and that narcotics—a substance which produces physical dependence—legally covers marijuana and cocaine, which he said do not produce physical dependence.

A World Health Organization (WHO) committee, of which he is a member has realized this semantic confusion and has advocated that the terms be dropped and that scientists speak simply in terms of drug dependence, he said.

(Indulging in a bit of colloquial semantics, Dr. Isbell defined "head" and "freak"—terms used by today's underground drug culture; a "head" uses drugs on occasions while a "freak" uses them more often and is more dependent on them.)

Dr. Isbell said there are two types of drug dependence—one which is characterized by both physical and psychological dependence and one which is characterized only by psychological dependence.

Under the first type he listed two groups—the opiate types (morphine, heroin) and the alcohol-barbiturate types. He called alcohol "the number one drug of dependence in this country."

Under the second type—those of psychological dependence only—he listed cocaine, amphetamines (speed), LSD and cannabis. He said amphetamines "are the most dangerous drugs ... speed freaks scare me to death."

Dr. Isbell said LSD was dis-

covered by "a friend of mine"—Albert Hoffman who was conducting experiments with ergot alkaloids at Sandoz laboratories in Switzerland. He said Hoffman took some LSD and felt "stranger and stranger, until his legs walked out of the door without him."

Sandoz and Hoffman then began intensive studies of the drug. It was from Sandoz that Dr. Isbell obtained LSD for experimentation in the late 40's.

According to Dr. Isbell, humans have "filter mechanisms that strain out all the sensory impulses" that continually bombard them; LSD works by knocking out those filter mechanisms, allowing a flood of sensory impulses.

He termed LSD a "dangerous drug" which can cause adverse reaction in three ways: causing a panic state (a bad trip), causing suicide or triggering a permanent psychosis.

"Cannabis is one of the most widespread intoxicants in the world," Dr. Isbell said, "and one of the oldest. But we know less about it than any other intoxicant."

"Marijuana should not be subjected to special controls because alcohol is worse," he said, but he added that pot, like LSD, can cause adverse reactions. He said Los Angeles psychiatrists reported 2,000 adverse reactions to LSD and 1,800 to pot in a poll conducted recently.

"The message is that marijuana is not tea and because of the law it can get you in a lot of trouble," Dr. Isbell concluded.

C-J Critic Explains Why He Is Wary Of His Public

By JOE HINDS

He ducks when he can and comes out only after dark; he has a hostile audience that sometimes resorts to violence when feelings are hurt.

William Mootz, Courier-Journal arts editor, leaned back in his chair and chuckled, "That's the way it is."

In an informal talk, Mootz told a small group of UK Sigma Delta Chi members, students and professors that the critic must live with the hostility that reviews sometimes cause.

"I was almost involved in physical violence once," he recalled. This particular review claimed the production focussed too much attention on the leading lady's physical attributes. The leading man charged into the Courier building looking for a fight, specifically with Mootz.

Mootz said he fully expected to be viewing the next play through at least one black eye. "My review struck a blow at the tender artist's ego." No violence ensued, though, as they talked things over a bit longer.

The members of the Women's Club of Louisville passed a resolution of censure against him after an unfavorable review of a production Helen Hayes was involved in. Mootz concluded,

"This makes the critic wary of the public."

The Louisville critic gave three qualifications of his profession first proposed by George Bernard Shaw, a former English critic:

1. Cultivated taste. For this trait, he proposed "the broadest liberal arts background possible."

2. Skilled writer. He described this talent as having a feeling for words.

3. Practiced critic. He philosophized, "Practice doesn't make one imperfect but does make one better."

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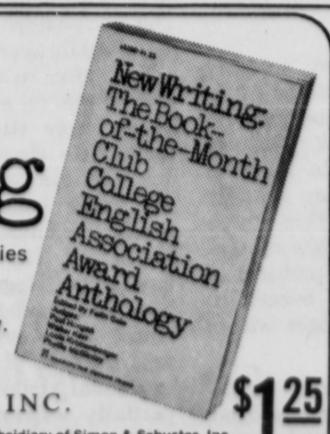
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Santa and the Hippies

By LUCRECE BEALE

Synopsis: Santa says he can save Santa Land with the three-colored string but when he boosts Edgar into his plane Santa himself turns into a top.

CHAPTER 10

THE BATH

EDGAR and Ding Dong and all the hippies stared incredulously at the top spinning at their feet.

Edgar sat on the wing of the plane. "It's Hesekiah's magic salt!" he moaned. "It turned everyone in Santa Land into tops and now it has done the same to Santa."

"But Hesekiah is in Santa Land," protested the hippies. "How could the salt get to Hippieville?"

"I don't know, I don't know," sobbed Edgar and buried his face in his hands.

Suddenly Ding Dong pointed at Edgar's shoes. "Look at his feet!"

All the hippies looked. Edgar took his hands from his eyes and looked. There on the bottom of the elf's shoes was a trace of Hesekiah's salt.

"I must have stepped in it up at Santa Land," gasped the elf.

"And when you put your shoe in Santa's hands the salt got on him!" groaned a hippie.

"It's all my fault," wept the elf.

But Ding Dong said, "Never mind whose fault it is. We must burn the shoes quickly before we all turn into tops. After that we'll think of what to do."

Ever so carefully Edgar slipped off his shoes without touching the soles. The hippies built a bonfire and the red-haired hippie picked up the shoes with sticks and dropped them in the fire where they burned to ashes.

"Now," said Ding Dong. "We must break Hesekiah's spell."

Santa said he could destroy Hesekiah with the three-colored string. Why couldn't we do the same?"

"Groovy!" cried the hippies, cheering up. They turned to Edgar.

"Where do we get the string?"

Edgar shook his head miserably. "I never before heard of such a string!"

"Some one must know!"

Edgar thought and thought and finally said, "There's the Butterfly Queen."



They dumped Ding Dong in the bubbles and scrubbed him.

Queen. She was Santa's best friend. She might know about the string."

"Bring her to Hippieville! She will tell us what to do."

"If she left her kingdom she would die," said Edgar.

"Then take us to her!"

"Only one can go," said Edgar. "For only one human being every hundred years is allowed in Butterly Kingdom."

Ding Dong said, "If I hadn't come to Hippieville none of this would have happened. I am the one who must go."

Edgar told them that the Butterly Queen was the loveliest creature on earth, that she lived in beauty in the most beautiful of kingdoms. He looked unhappily at Ding Dong's dirty face and long hair and hanging shirt tail. It was clear what he was thinking.

Ding Dong looked at the hippies

and the hippies looked at him and they all knew what they had to do.

They found an old rusty tub and filled it with water. They poured in seven bottles of the liquid they used for blowing bubbles. Then they dumped Ding Dong into the bubbles and scrubbed him and scoured him and rubbed him with sand.

They perfumed him with olive oil and cleaned his teeth with pine needles. They cut his hair with a pocket knife and combed it with a fork. Finally they dressed him in clean clothes they hadn't used since they came to Hippieville.

When they were through there stood Ding Dong neat and shining as a boy on the way to his grandmother's house for dinner.

Edgar nodded approvingly and said, "He'll do."

Tomorrow: The Butterfly Queen

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Police Riot: Prague West

The staff report to the President's commission on violence which was released Sunday will, we suspect, shock, dismay, and anger a lot of people. What the report says is that the actions of Chicago police constituted "what can only be called a police riot." What is left unsaid is that as a riot, as an uncontrolled exercise in mass terror and lawlessness, the police were the lawbreakers and that those who support their actions are themselves opponents of both law and justice.

Certain facts in the report need to be more clearly understood, however, to fully comprehend what happened at Chicago. One is the obscenity which the report dutifully included as an integral part of the situation. Clearly both police and demonstrators alike used language that Mama would have frowned on. The fact is, however, that obscenity was one of the points of the confrontation. The obscenity which the protesters saw was the obscenity of napalm clouds on the homes of peasants and children in

Vietnam. The obscenity that the Chicago police saw was the hair, the outrageous clothes, the unconventional life styles of the kids camping in Grant Park.

Obscenity in language was, then, seemingly the most valid, meaningful means of verbal expression available to the participants on both sides. When demonstrators hurled bags of excrement, the act was symbolic as well as real, for they must have felt that they were supplying the establishment of this country something of which it already had a surplus. When cops busted heads, clearly they were busting the symbolic heads (or spanking the symbolic fannies) of a group of what they considered to be unruly kids.

At any rate the report is clearly correct when it says that police provoked beyond control. And perhaps that is the significance of what happened in Chicago. The cops on the street, in a great, formless guerilla theatre, were transformed, at least for the moment of the

demonstrations, into niggers. What was happening around them they did not understand, nor did they have any control over it. Their reactions were the reactions of people everywhere who are provoked and tormented, who feel themselves powerless and what about the protesters.

Like the police, they too were niggers in the confrontation. Where police were tools of the establishment, the protesters were those excluded from the establishment. The confrontation in Chicago was a battle between two different sets of niggers, both confused and rebellious, both dissatisfied with what they saw around them.

Perhaps this is the real lesson behind the battle of Prague West. A society where neither the mainstream nor the minorities are satisfied is a society badly in need of massive social changes. This, however, does nothing to relieve the Chicago police of their guilt for the violence in Chicago. What this view of the situation might do, however, is to serve as a learning situation for the police and their

ardent supporters. For what they learned in Chicago was that long standing frustrations can and will surface in violent ways if they are not resolved. If the great, fat, middle of this nation which approved of the actions of the police can understand that what they were watching on their TV sets was just another version of Watts, or of Columbia, or of the Bastille for that matter, with police as the Blacks, the students, or the poor, then maybe some understanding of the truth about Chicago will come from the report.

If that understanding produces the knowledge that we are all niggers, not just Blacks, nor students, nor cops, nor school teachers, but all of us, then perhaps the walls that make us niggers will come down and the society which built those walls will be replaced by a new, decent one. If that happens, then perhaps the bloody heads will not have been wasted. If that doesn't happen there will be more bloody heads as nigger fights nigger in a meaningless battle of the powerless.

Kernel Soapbox: Essay As Nigger

By GENE SCHWERMER
A&S Senior

"Students are niggers." So stated a somewhat handicapped editorial analogy, out of California recently reprinted in the *Kernel*. Analogy granted. Students are suppressed by sometimes over-worked, too often, incompetant teachers. They are badgered with grades; subjected to whims of power and delusions of grandeur. They are indoctrinated in grade school, disillusioned in high school and "programmed" in college. Gerald Farber had good reason for printing his essay to try to make students more aware of the "lack of reason" behind their suppression, and of the possibilities of combatting it. This, however, is where Mr. Farber's good reasoning ends. Before examining the U.C.L.A. professor's curious reasoning process any further, I would like to direct a note to those students who read the article as printed in the *Kernel*.

There is a good deal of difference between the original article and its counterpart in the *Kernel*. But then there seems to be a good deal of difference between many facts and their counterparts in the *Kernel*. Originally the essay was full of slang terminology and gross sexual imagery. The *Kernel's* "cleaned up" version would probably offend only Gerald Farber. I find it curiously ironic that this article in UK's answer to "crusader press," which is directed against the "great bureaucra-

cy," should be subject to the censorship of that same bureaucracy. If the article could not be presented, in good taste, publicly, in its original form; if it was necessary to remove whole sentences and replace or delete many words and phrases; if the *Kernel* must condone bureaucracy while battling it; then, I believe the reader has the right to know that the text he reads has been substantially modified. For example a note following this type of article might read:

"The above collection of pronouns, definite and indefinite articles, auxiliary verbs, and punctuation marks are what is left of a recent ten page speech by the local S.D.S. representative after censorship."

I am probably being too hard on the *Kernel*. It is possible that the essay was not reprinted for the same purpose that Gerald Farber wrote it. Perhaps the *Kernel* printed the article in order to make students believe they actually were "niggers," in the Southern tradition of the word, in order to make another contribution to settling the problem of playing "Dixie" at sporting events. In this case any language changes within the essay would be irrelevant.

No matter what the *Kernel's* actual intentions were, the fact remains that Mr. Farber's essay was reprinted. I read the essay in its original form before

reading it in the *Kernel*, and I believe the meaning was substantially altered by censorship. Mr. Farber intended his article to be more shocking than philosophical. He was hitting the unbelievably passive, resigned, and unaware students throughout the country over the head with their own recessed thoughts and in their own language. He wanted controversy and response, and if the essay had been printed in its entirety, he would have gotten just that. As it was printed, however, I must object to the conclusion of the article very strongly. I did not agree with Mr. Farber's conclusion upon first reading the essay, but after censorship, I found it even worse. The censorship of all sexual, shocking, and socially unacceptable passages changes the reaction to the article from an emotional one to an intellectual one. This places more stress on the conclusion of the article than the body of it, and I don't believe Gerald Farber intended this. Mr. Farber concluded that students must revolt. He followed the "nigger" analogy to the hilt. He said that students should unite like Negroes and take freedom. "Students have immense power," he contends, and they should use it. In the original text of Mr. Farber's essay, the emotional response he sought may have partially warranted the implications of violence, which necessarily result from his conclusion. As I read the article in

the *Kernel*, I found Mr. Farber's conclusion most hopeless. It is bad enough that a race that has been so long suppressed, as this country's Negroes, should have to resort to violence to get results. It is sadder still, that people like Mr. Farber seem to recognize only the violence as the result of the remarkable strides the Negro has made toward freedom. The saddest idea yet, the one which borders on despair, is that any educator, in trying to correct the many evils of the present educational system, should have to recommend revolt, a show of force, the use of physical power as a means to gain intellectual freedom. It seems to me to be a decisively desperate situation, when man begins to advocate violence, over rationality, in bringing about intellectual goals. As for myself, I contend that students have immense power, also. I contend that they are capable of uniting intellectually to gain the above ends, and that this is the only logical method of attaining them. I recommend intellectual unity and revolt in order to change the evils in the educational system.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The "Student As Nigger" article as presented in the *Kernel* was altered slightly. Efforts were made to preserve the original meaning and content of the essay.

'I Done Real Good, I Write For Stars And Stripes'

College Press Service

This letter was written by an Army Private stationed near Vietnam's Demilitarized Zone. The spelling and grammar are faithful to the original. The serviceman attended Highland Junior College in Kansas before joining the Army.

I'm writing for the Stars and Stripes now, and am really glad I received the chance to do this. I'm at a base camp about 12 miles from the D.M.Z. We get hit without a let-up. But it seems like an everyday occurrence now . . .

I'm a combat writer. I gather facts, record interviews and take photos. This is the first time I've worked with cameras and find it very rewarding. There is no limit with pictures.

The Stars and Stripes puts out about 500,000 copies a day, and is really "bigtime." I'm really lucky to be writing for them. They take each of the small newspapers and when they see someone progressing good, they interview them and if everything works out they put you on their staff.

'Doing Nothing'

The way I got on was really crazy. We were all sitting around the office and doing nothing. I just sat there thinking what I could do to really stir up some news. Just about this time we received a report that heavy ground action was taking place in the D.M.Z.

I just thought, "Man, you only live once!" So I grabbed a

portable tape recorder, my M-16 and a chute. I ran out to a chopper and begged them to take me into the D.M.Z. They wouldn't land, so I jumped from about 2,000 feet up.

I guess this really blew some minds to find out some dude was jumping out of a helicopter at 2,000 feet right in a fire fight. I was so scared I didn't know what to do, this being my first time to jump. When I hit ground, this captain crawled up to me and asked me what I'm doing here. I said, "I'm a reporter." This just downright blew his

mind, he said, "You're a what?"

Anyway, I crawled into a hole and started recording. A platoon had about eight V.C. pinned down. But the V.C. had plenty of ammo.

Added Excitement

I started talking to guys while the machine guns blared overhead. I stopped and was talking to this dude and right in the middle of the interview he got hit in the arm. This only added to the confusion and made the tape even more exciting.

Soon the V.C. took out

running and we really opened on them. I even picked off one myself. Hell, why pass up the chance.

Somehow, I got back to the base camp the next day. Man, I was so tired I hadn't even replayed the tape yet.

I just handed the tape to someone and went to my hut and crashed. About half an hour later my major walks in. This dude is so excited, he looks like he's really going to spring a leak. He's half laughing, half-standing there like I just stole his last cigar. And all he can say is

"You're crazy, you're stone nuts!"

Well, from that I knew the good old tape turned out O.K. But little did I realize that it would be playing on every radio station in Vietnam in two hours. The bad thing is I slept through the whole thing. I was just exhausted.

That night about 8, I had a call from "S & S" saying they wanted to talk to me in Danang. Well, everything went good and now I'm a writer for good old Stars and Stripes . . .

University To Devote Semester To 1930's

WASHINGTON (AP) — A leading American university will tell it like it was in a new and unique semester of special courses on the 1930's designed for today's affluent student generation.

The new series of courses, to be offered at the University of Connecticut starting in February, will be something of a response to those shocked critics of the current campus scene who recall hard-pressed college days in the 1930's when there was no time to think about taking over the president's office.

"The Thirties is a decade which means nothing to our students more than a handful of cliches and a sentimental film about Clyde Barrow and Bonnie Parker," says a University of Connecticut spokesman. "Yet these same students, many of

whom are intensely alive politically, have much to learn about America and themselves by a deeper knowledge of the Thirties."

Most colleges and universities offer insight into the Thirties era in separate history and economics courses.

All Resources Focused On 30's

What distinguishes the plan at Connecticut is the fact that for one full semester, the university will concentrate all its resources on the 1930's.

There will be studies of the physics of that decade, which produced the huge advances in atomic energy which have so profoundly influenced our age.

The English Department, together with the university's library staff, will sponsor seminars involving writers such as

Thornton Wilder, Dwight Mac- Donald, Granville Hicks and John Steinbeck.

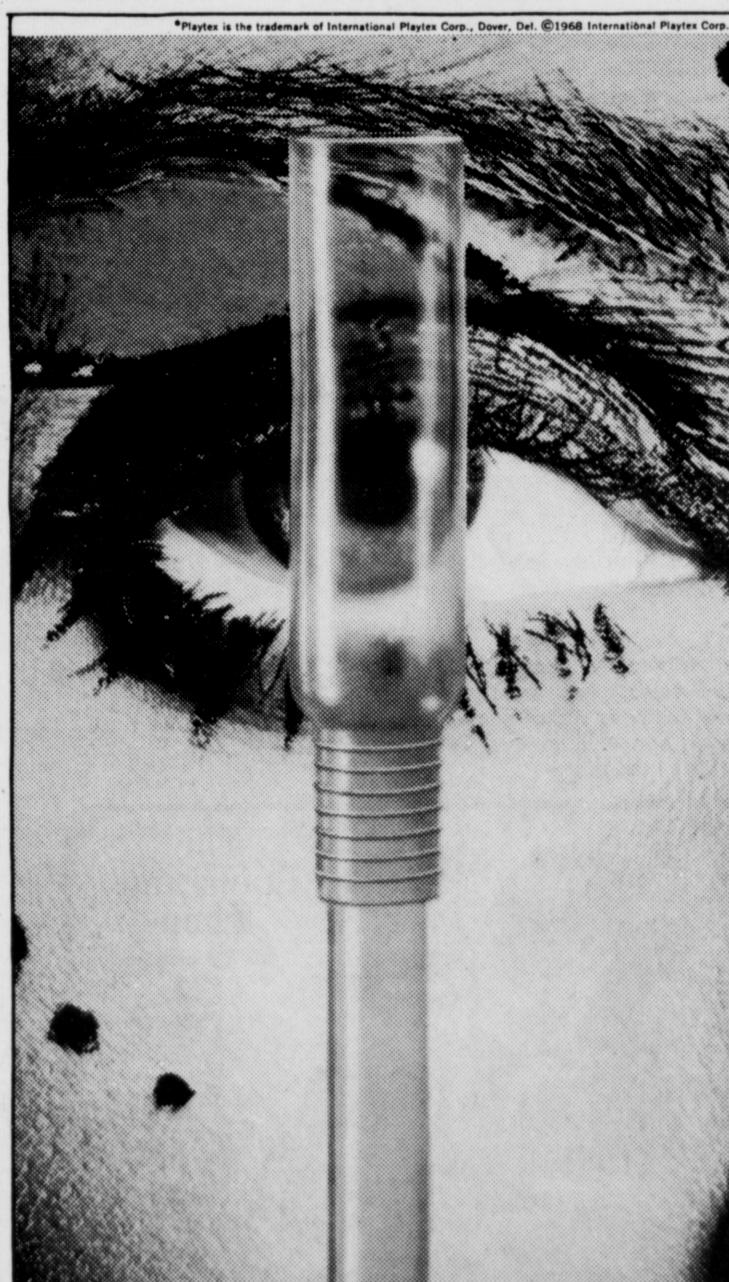
There will also be special studies of the Spanish civil war, of the New Deal and of the rise of fascism in Italy and Germany. The journalism, painting, films and radio offerings of the decade also will be studied, along with architecture and philosophy.

Avoid Nostalgia

The over-all plan for the semester could dissolve into an exercise in nostalgia. To avoid

this, the university, through two years of planning, has carefully structured the program so that academic departments taking part will insure a solid educational foundation for the experiment.

The decade of the 1930's was selected for such close scrutiny, says Connecticut's 42-year-old President Homer Babbidge, "because within that decade lie the beginnings of so many of the problems which today's undergraduate sees as the relevant ones."



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Wildcats Get Scare, But Hang On 86-77

By JIM MILLER
Kernel Sports Editor

After taking a 20-point lead midway through the second half, UK had to struggle to salvage an 86-77 win over Miami of Ohio Monday night.

The Wildcats spoiled the dedication of Miami's new 9,500-seat Millett Auditorium as Mike Casey's three clutch baskets in the final two minutes enabled UK to post its second straight win.

UK took a 61-41 lead with 10:03 to go in the game when Miami began carving slices off the margin. The Redskins scored in spurts and cut the lead to 76-70 with 2:09 remaining.

Casey Hits In Clutch

Casey, who finished with 20 points, hit a jumper to give UK what proved to be the winning

points and UK led 78-70. A six-point Miami spurt cut the Wildcat lead to two, but again Casey hit a clutch basket to put Miami in the hole by four.

Two Greg Starrick free throws offset a foul toss by Miami's Glen Pryor to put UK ahead 82-77. Casey put the icing on the cake with a spinning jumper to put it out of reach for the scrappy Redskins.

Center Dan Issel led UK scorers with 22 points and guard Phil Argento scored 18.

Issel Put UK Ahead

The Wildcats took a 1-0 lead on Dan Issel's free throw, but Miami tied the score at 4-4. The score was tied again at six, eight and 10 before Dan Issel's jumper put the Wildcats ahead for good at 12-10.

UK went out to a five-point lead at 17-12 but Miami drew to within two at 20-18 with 9:40 remaining in the half. It was four minutes before the Redskins could score again. UK ran off a 10-point streak and took a 30-18 lead with 4:20 to go.

Miami made another comeback and cut the Wildcat lead to eight at 38-30 at halftime.

Longest Lead

The teams traded points for seven minutes into the second half and UK held a 48-41 lead. Then a 13-point UK streak gave the Wildcats their longest lead of the night, 61-41, from which Miami came back.

The pressure-packed contest revealed a glaring weakness at Larry Steele's forward position that caused UK coach Adolph

Rupp great concern. Steele, after a 16-point, 11-rebound performance in his varsity opener, dipped to four points and five rebounds against Miami.

Used Four At Forward

Rupp explained it this way: "We are not too well satisfied at one forward spot. We had four boys in there and didn't get an outstanding job from any of them."

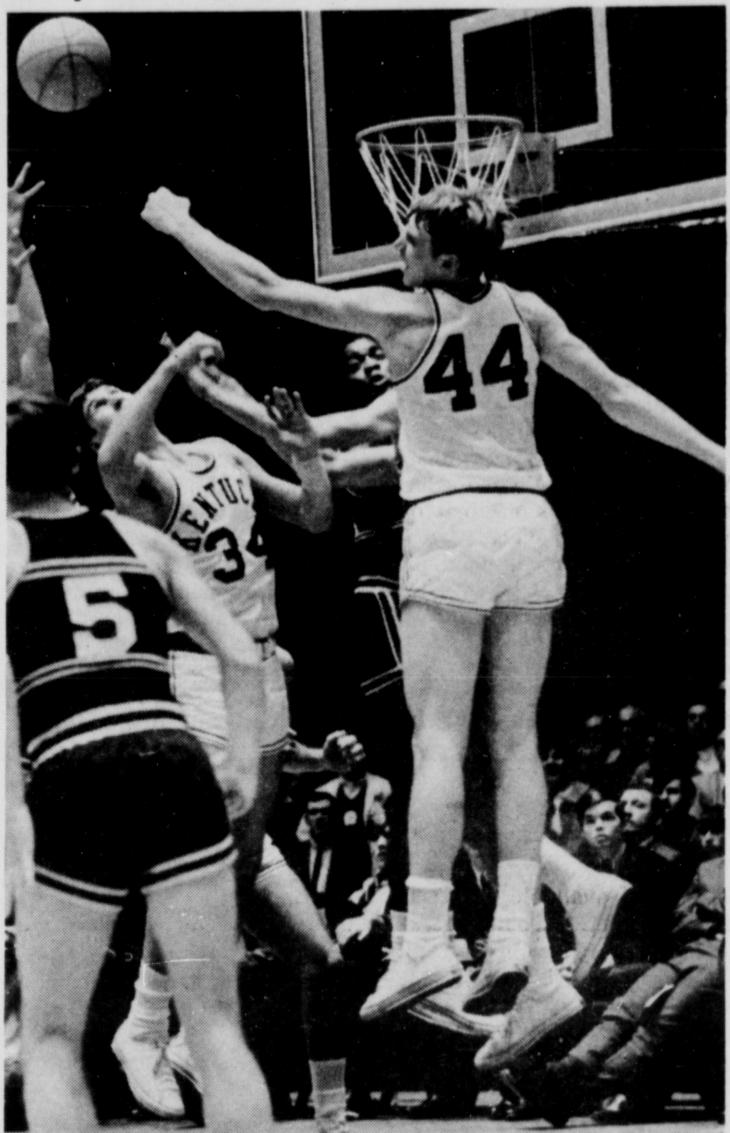
Rupp used, in addition to Steele, Jim Dinwiddie, Randy Pool and Clint Wheeler at the position. They scored a total of nine points—Steele scored four,

Dinwiddie two, Wheeler two and Pool one.

Rupp credited the Miami defense for the Redskin comeback in the second half.

"All in all, their defense was very, very good," Rupp said. "The pressure they gave us was good for our game with North Carolina (Saturday). Their defense forced us into making mistakes."

Rupp said that UK's switch from the man-to-man to the 1-3-1 zone helped the Wildcat fast break, but added, "It was their different defense that hurt us."



UK center Dan Issel, 44, shown here against Xavier Saturday, led the Wildcats in scoring with 22 points in UK's 86-77 win over the Redskins Monday night. Kernel Photo by Howard Mason

Frosh Squeak 67-66

Key's Shot Gives Kittens Win

and drove down the floor.

Forward Tom Parker, who led UK's scoring with 20, took the shot and missed. Parker grabbed his own rebound and missed again, but UK kept possession of the ball. Then Key took a pass in the corner and let fly with his game-winning shot.

The Kittens got out to a 6-0 lead, but Miami quickly closed the gap and went ahead. UK overtook the hosts in the second half and led by as much as seven

points before Miami whittled away at UK and took the lead.

The Kittens now stand 2-0, having beaten Xavier's freshmen, 102-84, in their opener last Saturday. The UK Frosh play Jerry's YMCA in a prelim to the UK-North Carolina contest this Saturday.

Lyons Heads Final Stats

Dicky Lyons led the football Wildcats in virtually every offensive department and end Jim Grant erased most freshman pass receiving records, according to the final statistics released by the Sports Information office.

Lyons, who played only a full seven games, led in rushing with 392 yards in 134 carries, punt and kickoff returns, touchdowns and total points.

Lyons averaged 12.8 on punt returns and returned 22 kickoffs 447 yards for a 20.3-yard average. The SEC scoring champ for the second straight year, with 66 points, scored eight touchdowns rushing and three on passes.

Grant Caught 61

Grant caught a phenomenal 61 passes in five Frosh ball games for 778 yards and four touchdowns.

In varsity pass receiving, Phil Thompson and Vic King each caught 29 passes. Thompson's catches covered 397 yards while King's went 375 yards.

Quarterback Stan Forston was the total offense leader with 78 yards rushing and 643 pass yards for a 721-yard total. Dave Bair accounted for 625 yards.

AP Picks UK Third

Adolph Rupp's Wildcats, sporting a 2-0 record, are third in the first Associated Press basketball poll of the season.

UCLA was an easy first-place pick, gaining all 24 first-place votes and 480 total points. North Carolina was a distant second with 344 points and UK was third with 317 points.

Vanderbilt and Tennessee were 12th and 20th, respectively. Western Kentucky placed 17th.

The remaining members of the top ten are: Kansas in fourth place, Notre Dame (UK's opponent Dec. 28) is fifth, Houston and Davidson are tied for sixth, New Mexico is eighth while Cincinnati and Villanova round out the elite grouping.

The top 20 with first-place votes and total points. Points awarded for first 15 picks on basis of 20-18-16-14-12-10-9-8-7, etc:	
1. UCLA (24)	480
2. North Carolina	344
3. Kentucky	317
4. Kansas	280
5. Notre Dame	226
6. Tie, Houston	221
Davidson	221
7. New Mexico	151
8. Cincinnati	120
9. Villanova	118
10. St. Bonaventure	88
11. Vanderbilt	73
12. Ohio State	67
13. Purdue	53
14. Detroit	52
15. Duke	49
16. Western Kentucky	34
17. Santa Clara	32
18. California	31
19. Tie, Marquette	25
Tennessee	25
Iowa	25



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SUNDAY, APRIL 20th

SATURDAY, APRIL 26th

Construction Depends On Strength Of President

Colleges Expand As Needs Are Translated Into Bonds

By LEE B. BECKER
AND LARRY DALE KEELING
Kernel Editors

Editor's Note: This is the second in a series of five on construction at state colleges and universities.

Between three and four years usually elapse between the time a construction project is planned for one of Kentucky's state college or university campuses and the project's completion. In that period a quite involved process unfolds.

"The institution usually first makes a projection of future enrollment and then determines its needs," according to Isaac Watson, administrative officer in the Division of Fiscal Management of the state Department of Finance.

"After determining the need," he said, "the university president goes before the board of trustees or board of regents who authorize the president to bring the project to the commissioner of finance."

Then the wheels of state government begin to turn.

Basically, there are two types of buildings constructed on the various campuses, according to Watson. A consolidated educational building is one that provides classroom space or space for other academic pursuits including housing office space for faculty. This type of building is financed, in the long run, by student tuition and fees.

The second type of building, that housing dormitory and dining facilities, is financed, however, through fees from room and board.

Sell Parity Bonds

Although some federal funds are often available, especially for the educational buildings, and some planning is done with funds from the school's general operating budget, most of the construction done on the campuses at state schools today, is done with money obtained

through the sale of parity bonds.

And to justify the sale of these bonds, the university president must be able to prove the ability of his institution to retire them when due.

According to Watson, this is done by projecting the income of the new building along with the income of existing structures. They do this by talking the average income from the two previous fiscal years and weigh it with projections of future enrollments.

Once the president has established his ability to finance a project, he gets the approval from the commissioner of finance, and an architect is assigned and plans are drawn up.

Coordinate Plans With Cost

The Engineering Division of the Finance Department then coordinates the plans with the cost.

After the final plans have been drawn up, the board of trustees passes a resolution authorizing construction. The authorized plans are then brought to the State Property and Building Commission for final approval. The governor chairs this commission, and approval is usually a formality, according to Watson.

At this time the issuance of parity bonds is usually approved, but construction usually begins long before these bonds are sold, interim financing providing the funds as they are needed.

For example, the bonds for the new 28-story men's dorm at Western, which has been under construction for several months, were sold only October 9.

The bonds are sold by bids to investment agencies and banking firms. The federal government often will help subsidize the college by buying the bonds at a low three percent interest rate. Normally, the interest rate may go as high as 5.47 percent, the highest rate ever paid by Frankfort to finance

a campus project.

These usually are 30 to 40 year serial bonds.

The money from the bonds, when sold, goes into project accounts or is reinvested to gain interest to be used toward payment of the bonds.

To The Low Bidder

Construction contracts are let to low bidders by the Purchasing Division of the Finance Department after advertisement, usually in the Courier-Journal. About 45 days after the advertisement the bids are opened publicly, read and the contract awarded to the low bidder.

The contractor has to be a bonded, legitimate firm and meet certain requirements, according to Watson.

Contractors already doing work on campus are likely to be able to bid lower on projects than others, Watson said, since they already have their equipment handy. This often gives a false appearance of playing favorites, Watson said, but all bids are competitive.

This is probably one of the reasons, according to Watson, that Foster and Creighton, the Nashville firm which built the

UK dormitory complex, was also able to bid low on the office-classroom complex, which they are now building in the center of campus.

Frankfort Plays Minimal Role

Watson minimized the role of Frankfort in the whole construction process.

"The board of trustees or regents authorizes all projects," he said. "Really, it depends on how

the president is and how much he wants to build.

"This is where you get into personalities," he said. "What is usually amounts to is how strong he is. Some are conservative and some build like crazy."

"There has to be a need," he said. "But we usually give them what they need."

Tomorrow a closer look at UK, EKU and Morehead.

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Kernel Forum

Those wishing to confront the Kernel will have another opportunity to do so tonight in the Haggan Hall Lounge.

Several members of the Kernel staff, including Editor Lee Becker, will participate in Haggan's Forum series at 7:30 p.m.

A shaver that gives almost twice the shaves per charge is worth some study.

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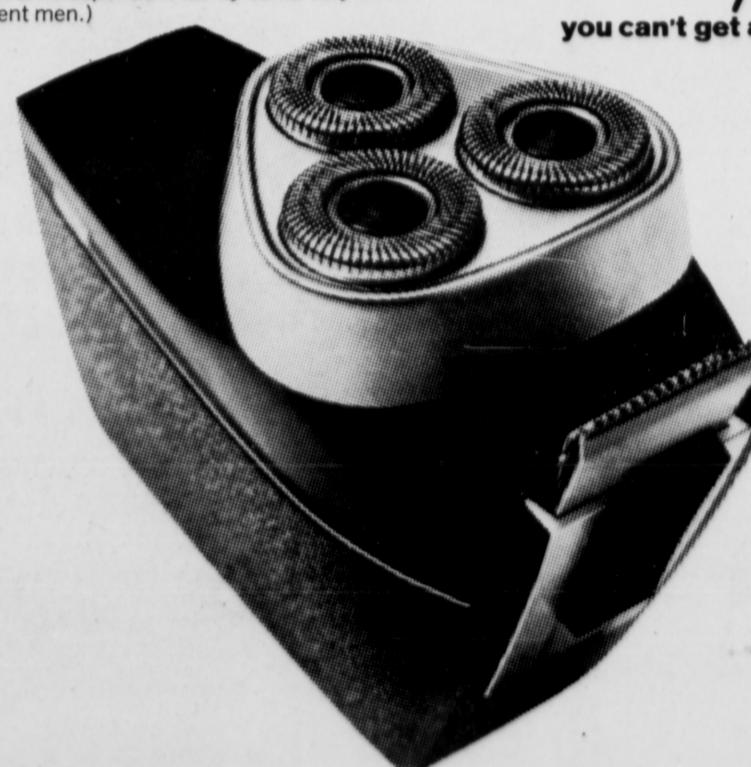
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For more details, including a listing of sponsoring companies, see your college placement director or write to the non-profit sponsor of the second annual "Career-In": Industrial Relations Association of Bergen County, P. O. Box 533, Saddle Brook, New Jersey 07662.



TODAY and TOMORROW

The deadline for announcements is 7:30 p.m. two days prior to the first publication of items in this column.

Today

An exhibit by the faculty of the UK School of Architecture is on display daily, 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., in the gallery of Pence Hall until December 8. The exhibit includes architectural drawings, photographs, models, paintings, and sculpture.

The Student Center Board will sponsor an exhibit of photography by Bill Roughen and Sam Abell in the Student Center Art Gallery. The exhibit will close December 15.

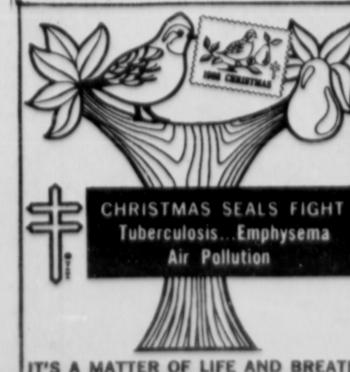
The Student Center Coffee House Series will present the Saxons at 8:00 and 9:00 p.m. They feature Baroque and folk music with piano and Harpsichord.

The Department of Dental Hygiene in the School of Allied Health Professions will be able to accept UK Faculty, Staff and Students as patients for the preventive clinical services of cleaning and polishing teeth and topical fluoride application. For appointment, information call Ext. 5404 or go to the Appointment Desk in the Dental Sciences Wing of the Medical Center.

Applications are available at Kainonia House, 412 Rose St., and Dillard House, 270 S. Limestone, for additional students to participate in the Dillard House Residential Community beginning in January 1969.

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TOMORROW

"The Influence of Certain Drugs on the Behavior of Protests" will be the topic of Glenda Hale on Wednesday at 4:00 p.m. This seminar is one of a series of Biological Science Seminars and will be held at Prestonsburg Community College.

The African Topics Film Series presents "African Writers of Today" — David Dubadiri, Leopold Sedari Seinghor, Bernard Folon, Wole Soyinka, in the Commerce Auditorium at 8:00 p.m.

A film "Voyage of the Phoenix" will be shown at Koinonia House, 412 Rose St., at 7 p.m. No admission charge.

Coming Up

"The Alleged Narcissism of Sor Juana Ines de la Cruz" will be the topic of Dr. Alexander Parker on Thursday, December 5 at 8:15 p.m. in the Commerce Auditorium. Dr. Parker holds a chair at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and is currently on leave as a visiting professor at the University of Pittsburgh.

Harry M. Caudill, author of *Night Comes to the Cumberlands*, will discuss "New Political Thrusts and Movements" on Thursday at 7:30 p.m. in the Student Center Theatre. There will be a Cwens meeting on Thursday at 7:00 p.m. at the Delta De'ta Delta House.

"The Enigma of Space or Lunar Periodicity" will be the subject of a talk by Lexington realtor Sydney Combs in Memorial Hall at 1:00 p.m. The Cosmopolitan Club will have a Christmas party at 7:30 p.m., Thursday, in the Alumni House. A Miss Cosmopolitan contest will also be held.

UK Placement Service

Register Thursday for an appointment on Monday with U.S. Department of Agriculture—Consumer and Marketing Service—Bus. Adm., Chemistry, Economics, Food Technology, Journalism, Marketing, Microbiology, Agricultural Sciences, Veterinary Medicine (BS, MS). Check schedule book for updated information.

'War Is Political, No-Win'

Ex-Army Officer Denounces War

By CHARLES BOWEN
Kernel Staff Writer

"The war in Vietnam is a completely political, no-win war," former Army Lt. Col. Paul Erickson told members of the Young Americans for Freedom (YAF) Monday.

After serving 14 years as an army officer, Erickson resigned his rank "because I couldn't agree with our government's policy" in Vietnam.

He said he agrees with the belief that the war could be ended in one year if "the military were allowed to do its job," and if the federal government would stop its aid and trading with communist countries, but that the United States is not doing either of these things.

Erickson said that when the U.S. bombing missions began, in February 1965, "a Senate investigation . . . listed 242 targets that should be hit," selected by the importance of the targets to the North Vietnamese.

"Then the targets were given to the Defense Department and Robert McNamara," Erickson went on, "and only 22 of the targets were authorized. . . . In mid-summer of 1967, ten more were added.

"And of these authorized tar-



LT. COL. PAUL ERICKSON

gets, what are the troops hitting? We send a convoy to attack maybe a single enemy supply truck, or a couple oxen with Viet Cong supplies strapped on their backs."

The speaker said that since the war was "completely political, our job—on the grassroots level—is to change the thinking of the people in this country who won't allow the military to do its job."

Although he said he believes the United States had no business in Vietnam in the first place, he said there must be a military victory now that the nation is committed.

He said, "We're fighting a world-wide conspiracy (in Vietnam) and the only way to fight a conspiracy is to expose it."

Erickson said that any cease-

fire negotiations would only make way for "another Vietnam."

"We negotiated in Korea, I guess you know," and negotiation with the Communists in Vietnam, he said, would serve to prepare them for further aggression somewhere else, "like Thailand."

Referring to the North Korean seizure of the U.S.S. Pueblo last winter, he said, "Obviously, to the world we are a paper tiger."

If the United States continues to negotiate, "we will continue to fight this kind of war until we convince the world that we mean business," he said.

The former army officer is on a speaking tour on college campuses and private organizations. He spoke on the UK campus as the guest of the YAF.

STUDENT REFERENDUM

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

DECEMBER 4 and 5

Do you favor or disfavor a housing policy which would allow the University to enact regulations requiring sophomores, juniors, and seniors to live on campus?

The UK Board of Trustees, at its November 19th meeting, adopted Finance Committee Report number 9 which reads in part . . . and may, if necessary to assure full occupancy of the residence halls, require other undergraduate classes of students to live on campus. . . .

AGREE?

DISAGREE?

You will have the opportunity to express your opinion of this policy during the referendum Wednesday and Thursday. This referendum is of vital importance to all students. Your vote is actively sought.

VOTING LOCATIONS

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Student Center—8:30-5:00
Commerce Building—8:30-5:00
Donovan Cafeteria—11:00-1:00 and 4:30-7:00
Blazer Cafeteria—11:00-1:00 and 4:30-7:00
Complex Central Facility—11:00-1 and 4:30-7
Margaret I. King Library—8:30 a.m.-11:30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY ONLY

Engineering Building—10:00-1:00
Dickey Hall—10:00-1:00

THURSDAY ONLY

Fine Arts Building—10:00-1:00
Pence Hall—10:00-1:00

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